



September 20, 2017

Via FOIAonline

FOIA Officer
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Re: FOIA request for records relating to glyphosate and cancer

Dear FOIA Officer:

I write on behalf of the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) to request disclosure of records pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552, and applicable Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 2.100-2.406. This letter describes the records sought and includes a request for a public interest fee waiver.

I. Description of Records Sought

Please produce records¹ of the following types in EPA's possession, custody, or control:

1. All records from 1983 to 1991 relating to rat or mice studies concerning glyphosate's potential to cause cancer, including but not limited to: (a) rat or mice studies submitted by Monsanto²; (b) EPA or third party reviews of rat or mice studies submitted by Monsanto; and (c) communications between EPA and Monsanto regarding rat or mice studies.
2. All records from March 2015 to September 2017 relating to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)'s review of glyphosate's human health effects, including, but not limited to communications sent by, received by, copying, or referencing Jack Housenger (EPA), Jim Jones (EPA), Jess Rowland (EPA), Henry

¹ "Records" means anything denoted by the use of that word or its singular form in the text of FOIA and includes correspondence, minutes of meetings, memoranda, notes, emails, notices, facsimiles, charts, tables, presentations, orders, filings, and other writings (handwritten, typed, electronic, or otherwise produced, reproduced, or stored). This request seeks responsive records in the custody of any EPA office, including, but not limited to, EPA Headquarters offices, and specifically including EPA offices in possession of responsive records.

² "Monsanto" includes Monsanto Co., employees of Monsanto Co., and consultants or others retained by Monsanto Co.

Abadin (ATSDR), Patrick Breysse (ATSDR), James Stephens (ATSDR), Michael Dykes (Monsanto), or Dave Jenkins (Monsanto).

3. All records from 1992 to September 2014 relating to glyphosate's potential to cause cancer, including but not limited to communications between Monsanto and EPA employees Jack Housenger, Jim Jones, Jess Rowland, Anna Lowit, and Mary Manibusan.

II. Request for a Fee Waiver

NRDC requests that EPA waive any fee it would otherwise charge for search and production of the records described above. FOIA dictates that requested records be provided without charge "if disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii); *see also* 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(1). The requested disclosure would meet both of these requirements. In addition, NRDC qualifies as "a representative of the news media" entitled to a reduction of fees under FOIA. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II); *see also* 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(c)(1)(iii).

A. NRDC Satisfies the First Fee Waiver Requirement

The disclosure requested here would be "likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii); 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(1). Each of the four factors used by EPA to evaluate the first fee waiver requirement indicates that a fee waiver is appropriate for this request. *See* EPA, 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(2).

1. Subject of the request

The records requested here directly concern "the operations or activities of the government." 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(2)(i). They pertain to (1) EPA's evaluation of glyphosate's potential to cause cancer; and (2) EPA's potential influence over ATSDR's review of human health effects posed by glyphosate.

2. Informative value of the information to be disclosed

The requested records are "likely to contribute to" the public's understanding of government operations and activities. 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(2)(ii).

Recent news reports have raised concerns regarding Monsanto's influence over EPA's cancer assessments for glyphosate since the 1980s, including EPA's interpretation of relevant rat or mice studies. *See, e.g.*, Carey Gillam, Of Mice, Monsanto and a Mysterious Tumor, Huffpost (June 8, 2017), http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/of-mice-monsanto-and-a-mysterious-tumor_us_5939717fe4b014ae8c69de40; Peter Waldman, et al., Does the World's Top Weed Killer Cause Cancer? Trump's EPA Will Decide, Bloomberg

Businessweek (July 13, 2017), <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2017-07-13/does-the-world-s-top-weed-killer-cause-cancer-trump-s-epa-will-decide>. Reporters have also raised concerns that EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP)—prompted by Monsanto—persuaded ATSDR to delay its review of glyphosate's human health effects. *See, e.g.,* Carey Gillam, *Collusion or Coincidence? Records Show EPA Efforts to Slow Herbicide Review Came in Coordination with Monsanto* (Aug. 17, 2017), <http://usrtk.org/author/carey/>; Tiffany Stecker, *Monsanto Pushed EPA to Fast-Track Pesticide Report in 2015*, *Bloomberg BNA* (Aug. 2, 2017), <https://www.bna.com/monsanto-pushed-epa-n73014462610/>.

The public currently lacks comprehensive information regarding the extent to which pesticide registrant Monsanto may have influenced EPA's cancer evaluations for glyphosate. Nor is there a clear public record of how Monsanto may have influenced EPA to stall ATSDR's development of a toxicological profile for glyphosate.

The public has a significant interest in understanding how EPA's cancer evaluation for glyphosate has unfolded and how EPA may have prompted ATSDR to delay its review of glyphosate—particularly where recent news reports suggest that Monsanto may have unduly influenced those processes. *See, e.g.,* Danny Hakim, *Monsanto Weed Killer Roundup Faces New Doubts on Safety in Unsealed Documents*, *N.Y. Times* (Mar. 14, 2017), <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/14/business/monsanto-roundup-safety-lawsuit.html? r=0&auth=login-email>; Holly Yan, *Patients: Roundup Gave Us Cancer as EPA Official Helped the Company*, *CNN* (May 16, 2017), <http://www.cnn.com/2017/05/15/health/roundup-herbicide-cancer-allegations/index.html>.

There is more than a reasonable likelihood that these records have informative value to the public, as evidenced by recent media scrutiny of the relationship between Monsanto and OPP with respect to assessments of glyphosate's safety. *See infra* Section A.4; *see also* *Citizens for Responsibility & Ethics in Washington v. U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs.*, 481 F. Supp. 2d 99, 109 (D.D.C. 2006). The public's concerns are intensified by the 2015 finding of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) that glyphosate is "probably" carcinogenic to humans. *See* Int'l Agency for Research on Cancer, World Health Org., IARC Monographs Volume 112: Evaluation of Five Organophosphate Insecticides and Herbicides 1-2 (Mar. 12, 2015), *available at* <http://www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/iarcnews/pdf/MonographVolume112.pdf>.

We believe that the records requested are either not in the public domain, or not available to the public at large. Disclosure of these documents would thus meaningfully inform public understanding with respect to EPA's and ATSDR's reviews of glyphosate, including how Monsanto may have influenced those evaluations. Moreover, even if some records have already been released to other FOIA requesters, this is not a sufficient ground for rejecting a fee waiver here. *See Carney v. U.S. Dept. of Justice*, 19 F.3d 807, 815-16 (2d Cir. 1994). If EPA were to conclude that some of the requested records are publicly available, NRDC would like to discuss that conclusion and may agree to exclude such records from this request.

3. Contribution to an understanding of the subject by the public is likely to result from disclosure.

Because NRDC is a “representative of the news media,” as explained in Part II.C below, EPA must presume that this disclosure is likely to contribute to public understanding of its subject. 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(2)(iii).

However, even if NRDC were not a media requester, NRDC’s expertise in pesticide regulation, extensive communications capabilities, and proven history of dissemination of information of public interest—including information obtained from FOIA records requests—indicate that NRDC has the ability and will to use disclosed records to reach a broad audience of interested persons with any relevant and newsworthy information the records reveal.

NRDC has worked extensively to protect the public from unreasonable risks posed by pesticides, and has a strong, demonstrated interest in educating the public about regulatory activities that protect public health from toxic pesticides, including glyphosate. *See, e.g.*, Jennifer Sass, NRDC, Split Within EPA on Glyphosate Carcinogenicity (Mar. 28, 2017), <https://www.nrdc.org/experts/jennifer-sass/split-within-epa-glyphosate-carcinogenicity>; Jennifer Sass, NRDC, Too Profitable to Fail? Roundup Ready Glyphosate and Cancer, <https://www.nrdc.org/experts/jennifer-sass/too-profitable-fail-roundup-ready-glyphosate-and-cancer> (last visited Nov. 7, 2016); NRDC, EPA Glyphosate Assessment Makes U.S. an Outlier on a Growing Global Consensus of Chemical’s Cancer Danger (Sep. 16, 2016), <https://www.nrdc.org/media/2016/160916>; NRDC, Comments from the Natural Resources Defense Council to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) (Nov. 13, 2016), *available at* <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2016-0385-0501>; NRDC, Toxic Chemicals, <https://www.nrdc.org/issues/toxic-chemicals> (last visited Sep. 19, 2017). There is thus a strong likelihood that disclosure of the requested records to NRDC will lead to increased public understanding of EPA’s evaluations of glyphosate’s cancer risk and how EPA may have intervened in ATSDR’s review of glyphosate. *See Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1314 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (finding that a requester that specified multiple channels of dissemination and estimated viewership numbers demonstrated a likelihood of contributing to public understanding of government operations and activities).

NRDC intends to disseminate any newsworthy information in the released records and its analysis of such records to its member base and to the broader public, through one or more of the many communications channels referenced below. NRDC has frequently disseminated newsworthy information to the public for free, and does not intend to resell the information requested here. NRDC’s more than one million members and online activists are “a broad audience of persons interested in the subject” of mercury effluent limitations under the Clean Water Act. 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(2)(iii). When combined with NRDC’s communications to the public at large, the likely audience of interested persons to

be reached is certainly “reasonably broad.” *Id.* § 2.107(l)(2)(iii). As NRDC’s long history of incorporating information obtained through FOIA into reports, articles, and other communications illustrates, NRDC is well prepared to convey to the public any relevant information it obtains through this records request.

NRDC has the ability to disseminate information collected from this FOIA request through many channels. As of June 2016, these include, but are not limited to the following:

- NRDC’s website, available at <http://www.nrdc.org>, is updated daily and draws approximately 1.3 million page views and 510,000 unique visitors per month. The new NRDC.org launched in late March 2016 and features NRDC staff blogs, original reporting of environmental news stories, and more.
- NRDC’s Activist email list includes more than 2.1 million members and online activists who receive regular communications on urgent environmental issues. This information is also made available through NRDC’s online Action Center at <https://www.nrdc.org/actions>.
- *NRDC This Week* is a weekly electronic environmental newsletter distributed by email to more than 86,700 subscribers, at <http://www.nrdc.org/newsletter>.
- NRDC updates and maintains several social media accounts: Facebook (565,530 followers), Twitter (195,426 followers), Instagram (37,868 followers), YouTube (19,518 subscribers), and LinkedIn (9,108 followers). We also use Medium as another distribution channel for our content (1,478 followers).

NRDC issues press releases, issue papers, and reports; directs and produces movies, such as *Sonic Sea*, *Stories from the Gulf*, and *Acid Test*, narrated by Rachel McAdams, Robert Redford, and Sigourney Weaver, respectively; participates in press conferences and interviews with reporters and editorial writers; distributes content on Huffington Post; and has more than fifty staff members dedicated to communications work.

NRDC employees provide Congressional testimony; appear on television, radio, and web broadcasts and at conferences; and contribute to numerous national newspapers, magazines, academic journals, other periodicals, and books. A few examples are provided below:

- Research article, “The requirement to rebuild US fish stocks: Is it working?” *Marine Policy*, July 2014 (co-authored by NRDC Oceans Program Senior Scientist Lisa Suatoni and Senior Attorney Brad Sewell);
- Issue brief, “The Untapped Potential of California’s Water Supply: Efficiency, Reuse, and Stormwater,” June 2014 (co-authored by NRDC Water Program Senior Attorney Kate Poole and Senior Policy Analyst Ed Osann); *see also* “Saving Water in California,” *N.Y. Times*, July 9, 2014 (discussing the report’s estimates);

- Article, “Waves of phony charges over new clean water safeguards,” *The Hill*, June 17, 2014 (by NRDC Executive Director Peter Lehner);
- Article, “Don’t Buy the Smear of the EPA,” *L.A. Times*, June 3, 2014 (by NRDC President Frances Beinecke);
- Transcript, “Conservationists Call For Quiet: The Ocean Is Too Loud!” Nat’l Pub. Radio, *All Things Considered*, July 28, 2013 (featuring NRDC Marine Mammal Protection Program Director Michael Jasny);
- Testimony of David Doniger, NRDC Climate and Air Program Policy Director and Senior Attorney, before the United States House Subcommittee on Energy and Power, June 19, 2012;
- Article, “Pollution Still a Hazard to U.S. Beaches,” CBS, *CBS NEWS*, July 29, 2009 (featuring former NRDC Water Program Co-Director Nancy Stoner);
- Conference brochure, “World Business Summit on Climate Change,” May 24-26, 2009 (featuring former NRDC Director for Market Innovation Rick Duke at 9);
- Article, “Is there a ‘proper level’ of compliance with environmental law?” *Trends: ABA Section of Environment, Energy, and Resources Newsletter*, Jan./Feb. 2008 (authored by NRDC Senior Attorney Michael Wall);
- NRDC Document Bank, <http://docs.nrdc.org/>.

NRDC routinely uses FOIA to obtain information from federal agencies that NRDC legal and scientific experts analyze to inform the public about a variety of issues, including energy policy, climate change, wildlife protection, nuclear weapons, pesticides, drinking water safety, and air quality. Some specific examples are provided below:

- In April 2014, NRDC relied on FOIA documents for a report on potentially unsafe chemicals added to food, without the safety oversight of the Food and Drug Administration or the notification of the public. The report, titled *Generally Recognized as Secret: Chemicals Added to Food in the United States*, reveals concerns within the agency about several chemicals used as ingredients in food that manufacturers claim are “generally recognized as safe.” *See also* Kimberly Kindy, “Are secret, dangerous ingredients in your food?” *Wash. Post*, Apr. 7, 2014 (discussing NRDC’s report).
- NRDC obtained, through FOIA, FDA review documents on the nontherapeutic use of antibiotic additives in livestock and poultry feed. In January 2014, NRDC published a report, titled *Playing Chicken with Antibiotics*, which is based on the documents obtained, and reveals decades of hesitancy on FDA’s part to ensure the safety of these drug additives. *See also* P.J. Huffstutter and Brian Grow, “Drug

critic slams FDA over antibiotic oversight in meat production,” *Reuters*, Jan. 27, 2014 (discussing NRDC’s report).

- NRDC has used White House documents obtained through FOIA and from other sources to inform the public about EPA’s decision not to protect wildlife and workers from the pesticide atrazine in the face of industry pressure to keep atrazine on the market. *See Still Poisoning the Well: Atrazine Continues to Contaminate Surface Water and Drinking Water in the United States*, <http://www.nrdc.org/health/atrazine/files/atrazine10.pdf> (Apr. 2010) (update to 2009 report); *see also* William Souder, “It’s Not Easy Being Green: Are Weed-Killers Turning Frogs Into Hermaphrodites?” *Harper’s Bazaar*, Aug. 1, 2006 (referencing documents obtained and posted online by NRDC).
- NRDC incorporated information obtained through FOIA into a report, available at <http://www.nrdc.org/wildlife/marine/sound/contents.asp>, on the impacts of military sonar and other industrial noise pollution on marine life. *See Sounding the Depths II: The Rising Toll of Sonar, Shipping and Industrial Ocean Noise on Marine Life* (Nov. 2005) (update to 1999 report). The report also relied upon and synthesized information from other sources. Since the report’s publication, the sonar issue has continued to attract widespread public attention. *See, e.g.*, “Protest Raised over New Tests of Naval Sonar,” *Nat’l Pub. Radio, All Things Considered*, July 24, 2007.
- NRDC scientists have used information obtained through FOIA to publish analyses of the United States’ and other nations’ nuclear weapons programs. In 2004, for example, NRDC scientists incorporated information obtained through FOIA into a feature article on the United States’ plans to deploy a ballistic missile system and the implications for global security. *See* Hans M. Kristensen, Matthew G. McKinzie, and Robert S. Norris, “The Protection Paradox,” *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, Mar./Apr. 2004.
- NRDC obtained through FOIA, and made public, records of the operations of the Bush administration’s Energy Task Force, along with analysis of selected excerpts and links to the administration’s index of withheld documents. NRDC’s efforts cast light on an issue of considerable public interest. *See, e.g.*, Elizabeth Shogren, “Bush Gets One-Two Punch on Energy,” *L.A. Times*, Mar. 28, 2002, at A22.
- Through FOIA, NRDC obtained a memorandum by ExxonMobil, advocating the replacement of the sitting head of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and used the document to help inform the public about what may have been behind the Bush administration’s decision to replace Dr. Robert Watson. *See* NRDC Press Release and attached Exxon memorandum, “Confidential Papers Show Exxon Hand in White House Move to Oust Top Scientist from International

Global Warming Panel,” Apr. 3, 2002; Elizabeth Shogren, “Charges Fly Over Science Panel Pick,” *L.A. Times*, Apr. 4, 2002, at A19.

- Through FOIA and other sources, NRDC obtained information on nationwide levels of arsenic in drinking water and used it in a report, *Arsenic and Old Laws* (2000), available in print and online at <http://www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/arsenic/aolinx.asp>. The report guided interested members of the public on how to learn more about arsenic in their own drinking water supplies. *Id.*; see also Steve LaRue, “EPA Aims to Cut Levels of Arsenic in Well Water,” *San Diego Union-Tribune*, June 5, 2000, at B1 (referencing NRDC report).³

As these examples demonstrate, NRDC has a proven ability to digest, synthesize, and quickly disseminate information gleaned from FOIA requests to a broad audience of interested persons. Therefore, the requested records disclosure is likely to contribute to the public’s understanding of the subject.

4. Significance of the contribution to public understanding

The disclosure of these records “is likely to contribute ‘significantly’ to public understanding of government operations and activities.” 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(2)(iv). The records requested shed light on matters of considerable public interest and concern: EPA’s evaluation of glyphosate’s potential to cause cancer; ATSDR’s review of glyphosate’s human health risks; and Monsanto’s possible influence over these regulatory activities.

Glyphosate is the most widely used pesticide in the United States, and scientists are concerned that glyphosate may be widespread in food and waters across the country. *See, e.g.*, Carey Gillam, FDA Resumes Testing Foods For Weed Killer, Safety Questions Grow, *Huffpost* (June 8, 2017), http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/fda-resumes-testing-foods-for-weed-killer-safety-questions_us_593843b2e4b014ae8c69dd1b; Elizabeth Grossman, What Do We Really Know About Roundup Weed Killer?, *National Geographic* (Apr. 23, 2015) <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/2015/04/150422-glyphosate-roundup-herbicide-weeds/>; Douglas Main, Glyphosate Now the Most-Used Agricultural Chemical Ever, *Newsweek* (Feb. 2, 2016), <http://www.newsweek.com/glyphosate-now-most-used-agricultural-chemical-ever-422419>. Particularly given the potential for widespread human exposure, the public has a significant interest in the integrity of EPA’s and ATSDR’s reviews and actions concerning glyphosate’s safety.

In addition to the articles and documents referenced in Part A.3, the following articles exemplify the broad public interest in this matter:

³ There are numerous other examples of national news articles that were based in part on documents NRDC obtained through FOIA. *See, e.g.*, Felicity Barringer, “Science Panel Issues Report on Exposure to Pollutant,” *N.Y. Times*, Jan. 11, 2005; Katharine Q. Seelye, “Draft of Air Rule is Said to Exempt Many Old Plants,” *N.Y. Times*, Aug. 22, 2003; Don Van Natta, Jr., “E-Mail Suggests Energy Official Encouraged Lobbyist on Policy,” *N.Y. Times*, Apr. 27, 2002.

- Carey Gillam, *Collusion or Coincidence? Records Show EPA Efforts to Slow Herbicide Review Came in Coordination with Monsanto* (Aug. 17, 2017), <http://usrtk.org/author/carey/>.
- Carey Gillam, *Of Mice, Monsanto and a Mysterious Tumor*, *Huffpost* (June 8, 2017), http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/of-mice-monsanto-and-a-mysterious-tumor_us_5939717fe4b014ae8c69de40.
- Danny Hakim, *Monsanto Weed Killer Roundup Faces New Doubts on Safety in Unsealed Documents*, *N.Y. Times* (Mar. 14, 2017), <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/14/business/monsanto-roundup-safety-lawsuit.html?r=0&auth=login-email>.
- Kat Sieniuc, *EPA Probing Alleged Collusion Between Ex-Staffer, Monsanto*, *Law360* (June 8, 2017), <https://www.law360.com/articles/932603/epa-probing-alleged-collusion-between-ex-staffer-monsanto>.
- Tiffany Stecker, *Monsanto Pushed EPA to Fast-Track Pesticide Report in 2015*, *Bloomberg BNA* (Aug. 2, 2017), <https://www.bna.com/monsanto-pushed-epa-n73014462610/>.
- Paul D. Thacker, *The EPA's Inspector General Is Probing Whether An Agency Staffer Colluded With Monsanto*, *Huffpost* (June 5, 2017), http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/epa-inspector-general-probing-collusion-with-monsanto_us_59372108e4b0aba888b99dca.
- Peter Waldman, et al., *Does the World's Top Weed Killer Cause Cancer? Trump's EPA Will Decide*, *Bloomberg Businessweek* (July 13, 2017), <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2017-07-13/does-the-world-s-top-weed-killer-cause-cancer-trump-s-epa-will-decide>.
- Holly Yan, *Patients: Roundup Gave Us Cancer as EPA Official Helped the Company*, *CNN* (May 16, 2017), <http://www.cnn.com/2017/05/15/health/roundup-herbicide-cancer-allegations/index.html>.

As these examples demonstrate, there is broad public concern regarding the safety of glyphosate and of the integrity of EPA's and ATDAR's reviews of the human health risks posed by the chemical.

Although EPA has made a limited selection of documents relating to glyphosate and cancer available to the public, there is a dearth of information regarding the influence that Monsanto may have exerted on the underlying review processes. Without this information, it is impossible for the public to fully evaluate whether EPA's cancer evaluations for glyphosate are based on sound science, or whether other factors, including pressure from

Monsanto, may have influenced these evaluations. Similarly, without more information about why ATSDR delayed its review for glyphosate, the public cannot adequately assess EPA's role in that decision, and whether EPA's actions were, in turn, influenced by Monsanto.

Public understanding of EPA's and ATSDR's reviews of glyphosate would be significantly enhanced by disclosure of the requested records. Disclosure would help the public understand how Monsanto may have influenced (1) EPA's evaluation of glyphosate's cancer risk and (2) EPA's efforts to delay ATSDR's review of glyphosate.

B. NRDC Satisfies the Second Fee Waiver Requirement

Disclosure in this case would also satisfy the second prerequisite for a fee waiver because NRDC does not have any commercial interest that would be furthered by the requested disclosure. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii); EPA, 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(1), (3). NRDC is a not-for-profit organization and does not act as a middleman to resell information obtained under FOIA. "Congress amended FOIA to ensure that it be 'liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters.'" *Rossotti*, 326 F.3d at 1312 (internal citation omitted); see *Natural Res. Def. Council v. United States Env'tl. Prot. Agency*, 581 F. Supp. 2d 491, 498 (S.D.N.Y. 2008). NRDC wishes to serve the public by reviewing, analyzing, and disclosing newsworthy and presently non-public information about EPA's withdrawal of the final rule regarding mercury effluent limitations guidelines for the dental category.

C. NRDC Is a Media Requester

Even if EPA denies a public interest waiver of all costs and fees, NRDC is a representative of the news media entitled to a reduction of fees under FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii), and EPA's FOIA regulations, 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(c)(1)(iii). A representative of the news media is "any person or entity that gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw materials into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii);]; see also 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(b)(6) (defining "[r]epresentative of the news media"); *Elec. Privacy Info. Ctr. v. Dep't of Def.*, 241 F. Supp. 2d 5, 6, 11-15 (D.D.C. 2003) (a "non-profit public interest organization" qualifies as a representative of the news media under FOIA where it publishes books and newsletters on issues of current interest to the public); Letter from Alexander C. Morris, FOIA Officer, United States Dep't of Energy, to Joshua Berman, NRDC (Feb. 10, 2011) (granting NRDC media requester status).

NRDC is in part organized and operated to gather and publish or transmit news to the public. As described earlier in this request, NRDC publishes original reporting of environmental news stories on its website, <http://www.nrdc.org>. Previously, NRDC published stories like these in its magazine, *OnEarth*, which has won numerous news media awards, including the Independent Press Award for Best Environmental Coverage and for General Excellence, a Gold Eddie Award for editorial excellence among magazines, and the Phillip D. Reed Memorial Award for Outstanding Writing on the Southern Environment. NRDC also publishes a regular newsletter for its more than one million members and

online activists; issues other electronic newsletters, action alerts, public reports and analyses; and maintains free online libraries of these publications. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(b)(6) (“Examples of news media include . . . publishers of periodicals.”). NRDC maintains a significant additional communications presence on the internet through its staff blogs on <http://www.nrdc.org>, which are updated regularly and feature writing about current environmental issues, through daily news messaging on “Twitter” and “Facebook,” and through content distributed to outlets such as Medium. *See* OPEN Government Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-175, § 3, 121 Stat. 2524 (2007) (codified at 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)) (clarifying that “as methods of news delivery evolve . . . such alternative media shall be considered to be news-media entities”). The aforementioned publications and media sources routinely include information about current events of interest to the readership and the public. To publish and transmit this news content, NRDC employs more than fifty staff members dedicated full-time to communications with the public, including accomplished journalists and editors. These staff members rely on information acquired under FOIA and through other means. Public interest organizations meeting the requirements “are regularly granted news representative status.” *Serv. Women’s Action Network v. Dep’t of Def.*, 888 F. Supp. 2d 282, 287-88 (D. Conn. 2012) (according media requester status to the American Civil Liberties Union).⁴

Information obtained as a result of this request will, if appropriately newsworthy, be synthesized with information from other sources and used by NRDC to create and disseminate unique articles, reports, analyses, blogs, tweets, emails, and/or other distinct informational works through one or more of NRDC’s publications or other suitable media channels. NRDC staff gather information from a variety of sources—including documents provided pursuant to FOIA requests—to write original articles and reports that are featured on its website, in its newsletters and blogs, and on other media outlets. *See Cause of Action v. Fed. Trade Comm’n*, 961 F. Supp. 2d 142, 163 (D.D.C. 2013) (explaining that an organization can qualify for media-requester status if it “distributes work to an audience and is especially organized around doing so”). NRDC seeks the requested records to aid its own news-disseminating activities by obtaining, analyzing, and distributing information likely to contribute significantly to public understanding, not to resell the information to other media organizations.

III. Willingness to Pay Fees Under Protest

Please provide the records requested above regardless of your fee waiver decision. In order to expedite a response, NRDC will, if necessary and under protest, pay fees in accordance with EPA’s FOIA regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(c)(1)(iv) for all or a portion of the requested records. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(4). Please contact me before doing anything that would cause the fee to exceed \$250. NRDC reserves its rights to seek administrative or judicial review of any fee waiver denial.

⁴ To be a representative of the news media, an organization need not *exclusively* perform news gathering functions. If that were required, major news and entertainment entities like the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) would not qualify as representatives of the news media. This country has a long history, dating back to its founding, of news organizations engaging in public advocacy.

IV. Conclusion

Please email or (if it is not possible to email) mail the requested records to me at the NRDC office address listed below. Please send them on a rolling basis; EPA's search for—or deliberations concerning—certain records should not delay the production of others that EPA has already retrieved and elected to produce. *See generally* 40 C.F.R. § 2.104 (describing response deadlines). If EPA concludes that any of the records requested here are publicly available, please let me know.

Please do not hesitate to call or email with questions.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

/s/ Margaret T. Hsieh

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